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parochial register of baptisms; out of 860 ages therein mentioned we have verified or corrected 634 by the said register. And we have also, by the said register, as well as by the register books of marriages and deaths, corrected the spelling, so as to render the surname of all the members of the same family as far as possible uniform."

V. Should there be any other than a *church* register kept in the district, the enumerator will proceed to the minister who has the care of it, and compare his schedule with it as before.

VI. He will then proceed with his schedule to the registrar of the district, and compare it in like manner.

VII. Having compared his schedule with the parochial and other registers, the enumerator will compare it with the schedule of the previous census; and for that purpose will be empowered to send for the former enumerator (if he be living, and in the neighbourhood). They will then underline with black ink all the names which are identical in the two schedules; and whenever the descriptions annexed to the names are contradictory, they will use their discretion in deciding which of the two documents is most likely to be correct, and alter in black ink, or make a note of them accordingly. Their certificate will be as follows:—

"We, Henry Staples, enumerator of the census of 1851, and Thomas Jones, enumerator of the census of 1841, have compared together our respective schedules; out of 860 names entered in the schedule of 1851, we find 593 also in the schedule of 1841, and the contradictions, of which there are 13, we have altered to the best of our knowledge and belief."

By thus avoiding quinquennial periods as well as everything else which tends to create confusion during the process of enumeration, and by adopting every available check, we may hope to improve this hitherto very unsatisfactory part of the census. But, as I before suggested, the true principle of carrying out the age inquiry, is through the places of nativity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statistical Return of Wines entered for Home Consumption from 1792 to 1848.

	Average Population.	Portugal.	Spanish.	French.	Madeira.	Rhenish.	Marsala.	Total Gallons.
1792	About	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	
to 1802	15,000,000	4,156,580	1,058,820	53,760	167,790	10,710	34,860	5,462,520
1821	21,193,458	2,343,509	959,894	159,462	400,476	21,921	69,112	4,636,885
1841	26,899,094	2,387,017	2,412,821	553,740	107,701	53,242	401,439	6,184,960
1842	Population	1,288,953	2,261,786	360,692	65,209	53,585	393,020	4,815,222
1843	supposed	2,517,709	2,311,639	326,498	95,589	49,943	416,643	4,068,987
1844	to be	2,887,501	2,478,360	473,789	111,577	53,865	531,061	6,536,141
1845	about	2,688,084	2,554,877	543,330	102,745	62,519	707,937	6,559,492
1846		2,669,798	2,602,490	409,506	94,580	64,478	508,002	6,348,864
1847	29,000,000	2,360,851	2,372,178	397,329	81,349	55,774	470,386	5,727,867

Statement of the Number of Miles Travelled by ROBERT WEALE, Esq., F.S.S., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, from the 3rd of August, 1835, to the 31st of December, 1846, (both inclusive,) together with the Cost of Travelling and the Time occupied therein.

Conveyance.	Miles Travelled.	Cost of Travelling.	Time occupied in Travelling.		
			Years.	Weeks.	Days.
Coach, Steamer, &c,	9,348	£ 221 s. 9 d. 6	....	19	2
Private Conveyance.....	59,853	5,223 11 7	2	20	4
Total.....	69,201*	5,445 1 1	2	40	....
Railway	30,406	410 14 6	....	25	2
Total.....	99,607	5,855 15 7	3	13	2

* By railway this distance would have been accomplished in 1 year, 5 weeks, and 4 days; and a saving of 1 year, 34 weeks, and 2 days would have been effected in the time occupied in travelling.

Thus the time occupied in travelling 99,607 miles was 3 years, 13 weeks, and 2 days, equal to 10,160 hours, reckoning 52 weeks to the year, 6 days to the week, and 10 hours to the day.

The average speed was therefore 9·804 miles per hour.

Per Coach, Steamer, &c.	8·058 miles per hour.
„ Private Conveyance	8·001 „
„ Railway.....	20·004 „

The average cost of travelling per mile was—

By Coach, Steamer, &c.	5·686d.
By Private Conveyance	20·945
By Railway.....	3·241
By the whole	14·109

Attendance at Places of Worship and in Schools.

IN Saffron Walden, out of 575 families resident in cottage tenements, 381, in a recent private survey, were found to be attendants at some place of worship constantly; 79 not very constantly; 92 seldom; and 23 not all. Number of children at day schools of every kind, 840, including, perhaps, 25 from beyond the town; and on one given Sunday, 2,058 at morning, and 2,566 at evening services of the several places of worship.

Excise Revenues of the United Kingdom 1843-1847 inclusive.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF
LONDON.

First Ordinary Meeting, 1848-9. Monday, 20th Nov., 1848.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows :—

Samuel Salt, Esq.		Henry Browning, Esq.
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The following Papers were read :—

1. Analysis of the Report of Surgeon F. P. Strong, of the Bengal Army, to the Bengal Government for 1847, of the Mortality in the Jails of the 24 Pergunnahs, Calcutta. By Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S.
2. Remarks on the Plan adopted for taking the Census in 1841, with suggestions for its improvement. By the Rev. E. Wyatt-Edgell.

Second Ordinary Meeting, 1848-9. Monday, 18th Dec., 1848.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows :—

Wyndham Harding, Esq.	|	Richard B. Grantham, Esq.
William Ley, Esq.	|	Charles F. J. Lord, Esq.
William H. O. Sankey, Esq.	|	The Hon. Frederick Byng.
T. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P.	|	Cuthbert Finch, M.D.
William Austin, Esq.	|	Joseph Berridge, Esq.
James Bird, M.D.		Peter Dickson, Esq.

The following Paper was read :—

The Return of the Ages, &c., of Civil Servants in England; and the constitution of Societies for providing for Widows and Orphans.
By William Farr, Esq., F.S.S.

Third Ordinary Meeting, 1848-9. Monday, 15th Jan., 1849.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows :—

Gordon Wyatt Clark, Esq.	|	William Hooper Attree, Esq.
Herbert Francis Clark, Esq.	|	Alexander Duncan, Esq.
R. Madox Bromley, Esq.		John Sullivan, Esq.

The following Papers were read :—

1. Statistical Returns of the Government of New Grenada, abridged and translated by James Kennedy, Esq., F.S.S.
2. Statistical View of the Number of Capital Convictions and Executions in Prussia from 1826 to 1843. By Dr. Julius.
3. The Education of Men and Boys employed as Colliers under ground. By Lady Warren Vernon.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1848.

"THE Quarterly Returns are obtained from 117 Districts, sub-divided into 582 Sub-Districts. *Thirty-six* Districts are in the Metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprise, with some agricultural Districts, the principal towns and cities of England. The population was 6,612,958 in 1841."

The mortality in the quarter is below the average. Only 43,445 deaths were registered; which is less by 6,034 than the 49,479 deaths registered in the corresponding quarter of 1847, and 7,960 less than 51,405—the number registered in the September quarter of 1846. The mortality of the country, it should be recollect, was low in the three years 1843, 1844, 1845, and in the first quarter of 1846; a slight increase took place in the spring quarter of 1846; in the summer a great mortality broke out, and continued through the autumn, as well as the whole of the year 1847, until influenza raged epidemically at the close of the year 1847, and was then and in the winter of 1848 fatal to thousands. A remarkable improvement was apparent in the spring of the year 1848, and was still more obvious in the summer quarter. While the deaths in the summers of 1846, 1847, were 8,660 and 5,986 above—the deaths in the summer of 1848 were 809 below—the corrected average.

The improvement in the public health is considerable in all the divisions except London. The deaths in the districts of Lancashire and Cheshire in the September quarters of 1846, 1847, 1848, were 15,221, 17,080, 11,720. In the same years the deaths in the districts of Yorkshire were 5,708, 4,708, and 4,404; in the northern districts 2,988, 2,291, and 1,812: in the north midland districts 1,902, 1,604, 1,369; in the western, including the iron districts, 6,276, 5,041, 4,755.

The deaths in Brighton were 349 in the quarter ending September 1848; in the corresponding quarter of 1847 they were 260. It appears that diarrhoea prevailed there, and was fatal to young children. The mortality in Oxford, Northampton and Bedford, Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth, was high in 1846, and fell near the average in 1848. Diarrhoea was nevertheless fatal to children at Ipswich and Yarmouth. Scarlatina and small-pox were epidemic in many parts of the country. The mortality was above the average in the district of St. Thomas (surrounding Exeter), in Plymouth, Redruth, and Penzance. Small-pox, measles, and scarlatina prevailed generally in the south-western division. The Registrar of Heavitree, St. Thomas, notices cases of malignant typhus, which occurred in a family very badly fed. The other members of the family had fever, but recovered. The disease did not spread. Dysentery, which is rarely epidemic in England, caused 65 deaths in Penzance, and was also fatal to many persons in Marazion, the neighbouring sub-district. The Registrar of the latter district says it was "principally with the poor," and he ascribes it "to the dampness of the season and impoverished diet." In Bristol, Clifton, Stroud, the deaths in the quarter were more numerous than in the corresponding quarter of 1848. Scarlatina, small-pox, and hooping-cough were epidemic. The mortality declined rapidly in the summer quarters of 1846, 1847, 1848, in Worcester, Kidderminster, Dudley, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Wolstanton, Birmingham, and Coventry—the principal seats of the carpet, iron, pottery, and silk trades. Diarrhoea, however, prevailed in several of these districts; and particularly in Dudley, Walsall, Coventry, and Birmingham, where it was so fatal in 1846. There was one death from common cholera in Wolverhampton. The deaths declined rapidly in Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Basford, and Derby; in the September quarters of 1846—7—8, they were 1,902, 1,604, and 1,369. The deaths in Nottingham were 467, 442, and 311.

The Registrar of St. Ann, Nottingham, says:—

"The improvement may be attributed to the comparative cheapness of provisions, to the infrequency of fever consequent upon the diminution of Irish immigration, and the almost total absence of diarrhoea. The number of old persons carried off last year was so vast, that fewer than the usual proportion of that class survived to swell the returns of subsequent times."

A diminution in the mortality is equally conspicuous in the great seats of the cotton manufactories. The deaths in the districts of Cheshire and Lancashire during the summer quarters of 1846—7—8, were 15,221, 17,080, and 11,720. Epidemics of scarlatina and diarrhoea are noticed as causes of death by several of the Registrars.

The deaths in Hulme (Chorlton) were 438; and in the corresponding quarter of 1846 the deaths were 479. "At that period there was scarcely a house unoccupied in the township of Hulme, while at this time there are nearly 1000 houses without tenants."

The Registrar of Deansgate (Manchester) makes an important practical remark respecting scarlatina, which is now so prevalent, and so frequently followed by dropsy:—

"The mortality has not generally occurred during the early stages or actual progress of the fever, but has resulted from the dropsical effusion following it. This is in very many cases induced by the carelessness of the parents, or other attendants of the children of the poor; for, before they are well recovered from the fever, they are allowed to run out of doors; and during the wet weather, from constant exposure to the rain, inflammatory affections supervene, and cause effusion and death. * * * Scarlatina, and other infectious diseases, are rendered much more extensive by the utter want of ventilation in the dwellings of the poor. * * * When scarlatina once gets into these small, crowded, ill-ventilated dwellings, it is almost sure to affect successively almost the whole of the occupants."

The Registrar of Middleton, Oldham, ascribes the health of his sub-district to the "exceedingly low price of provisions."

A few cases of common cholera are referred to in the Lancashire districts. The population of some parts, like Hulme, has probably diminished; in others it has increased slowly; and the Irish immigration into Lancashire appears now to have ceased, or to excite no remark. But the health of the Lancashire people has unquestionably been better during the summer of 1848 than in that of 1846; after allowing for the operation of those changes which reduce the deaths without implying a diminution of the rate of mortality—that is, of the proportion the deaths bear to the population during a given time.

The mortality which in the summer of 1846 was excessively high in Sheffield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds, and Hull, was little above the average of preceding years in 1848. The deaths in Leeds, and Hunslet, during the three summer quarters of 1846—8, were 1,368, 1,328, and 1,158; in Hull, 488, 401, and 336. Diarrhoea and dysentery have been prevalent and fatal in Leeds. The deaths in Myton (Hull) were 218; of which 61 were by zymotic diseases, including 39 cases of diarrhoea, 4 of cholera, 4 of remittent fever, 3 of typhus. The mortality which in 1846 was so high in Sunderland, Gateshead, Tynemouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Carlisle, and Cockermouth, fell to a point near the average of the years preceding 1846. The deaths in the summer quarters of 1846—7—8, were 2,988, 2,291, and 1,812.

The deaths in the Welsh districts have been nearly stationary since 1846. In Merthyr Tydfil the deaths were 374, 436, and 310 in the summer quarters of 1846—7—8.

The pressure of mortality has slightly increased in London, though it has abated in the country. While the deaths of the four summer quarters 1845—8, in the country districts were 25,152, 38,804, 36,292, and 29,942, the deaths in London were 10,937, 12,601, 13,187, and 13,503. Influenza, it will be recollect, was much more fatal in London than in the country. The increased mortality of London is principally owing to the deaths from diseases of the zymotic class, increasing in the four summers 1845—8, from 2,437 to 5,162. Scarlatina has been more fatal in the last than in any previous summer quarter since the new tables commenced. It destroyed 1,560 lives in 13 weeks, or 1,079 more than the average. The epidemic presented this singularity, that the deaths in the summer quarters 1841—4, were 193, 392, 548, 1,020; and again, 194, 208, 316, 1,560, in the summer quarters 1845—8; which justifies the hope that the mortality from this disease next year will not be considerable. Small-pox, notwithstanding the facilities for vaccination, was fatal to 435 persons—children chiefly who had never been vaccinated. Typhus destroyed 882 lives in London; the epidemic has prevailed since 1846, and is but slowly declining. 128 persons died of erysipelas; 52 women of metria, and 57 of other accidents in child-bearing. 156 persons died in the 13 weeks of fractures and contusions; 26 of gunshot and other wounds; 116 by drowning; 36 by hanging; 31 of burns and scalds; 15 of poison. The deaths of 15 persons were ascribed directly to intemperance; of 33 to *delirium tremens*—a disease generally caused by intemperance. Only 2 deaths were directly referred to privation; 4 deaths were ascribed to neglect; 59 to the want of the mother's milk. It is gratifying to observe that

there has been no death from hydrophobia in London during the last five summers; a result which may be fairly ascribed to judicious police regulations. Consumption, the enemy of mature life, carried off 1,534 victims. The fatality of this and of other diseases of the tubercular class remains almost invariable, allowing for differences of nomenclature; the deaths in the eight various summers of 1841—8, were 2,400, 2,511, 2,428, 2,275, 2,199, 2,659, 2,370, 2,221.

Dysentery was rather more fatal than in previous years. Every summer there have been many deaths from diarrhoea; in the summers of 1846—7—8, diarrhoea was epidemic, and fatal to 1,549, 1,196, and 1,048 lives; cholera was fatal in the same season to 197, 98, and 153 lives. The mortality from these diseases for the last 9 years is shown in the annexed tables.

<i>Deaths from Diarrhoea in each of the Four Quarters of the Years 1840-48.</i>					<i>Deaths from Cholera in each of the Four Quarters of the Years 1840-48.</i>				
Quarters ending	March.	June.	Sept.	Decr.	Quarters ending	March.	June.	Sept.	Decr.
1840	57	62	279	62	1840	3	4	53	6
1841	68	65	228	112	1841	1	1	23	3
1842	81	63	489	87	1842	....	7	106	13
1843	69	50	455	268	1843	6	8	60	14
1844	79	83	414	129	1844	4	9	47	5
1845	109	84	449	199	1845	4	2	26	11
1846	119	153	1,549	331	1846	7	9	197	15
1847	178	202	1,196	400	1847	3	4	98	12
1848	244	239	1,048	....	1848	9	17	153	....

Cases of cholera have been every year registered in London. The deaths in the eight summer quarters of 1840—8, were 53, 23, 106, 60, 47, 26, 197, 98, 153; the deaths in the same seasons from diarrhoea were 279, 228, 489, 455, 414, 449, 1,549, 1,196, 1,048. Both these diseases were fatal to adults between the ages of 15—60; and to old people; but the great majority of the cases occurred in children. In the 13 weeks of the present year ending September 30th, the deaths of 90 children under 15; 37 men and women of the age of 15—60, and 30 of the age of 60 and upwards, were referred to cholera. The duration of the attack in adults varied from 16 hours to several days.

So far as the returns down to the end of September go—I may repeat what I stated three months since, that “there is no trace of the epidemic of cholera in England.” The subsequent weekly returns for London justify the suspicion then expressed, that the epidemic might, as in 1831, reach England in October.

Deaths in London from all Causes (exclusive of Violent and Sudden Deaths), and from Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera, in the 13 Weeks of the Summer Quarters 1846, 1847, and 1848.

Number of Weeks	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	Total.
Deaths from all causes, exclusive of Violent and Sudden Deaths. { 1846	894	282	1,026	976	1,063	1,100	925	870	875	850	880	819	783	11,943
1847	835	857	921	871	926	940	1,070	1,043	1,054	1,002	998	1,109	1,010	12,636
1848	963	910	1,065	1,168	1,025	1,042	904	923	942	1,000	895	1,007	1,067	13,001
Deaths from Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera..... { 1846	76	98	149	187	218	238	180	169	148	126	87	83	62	1,821
1847	17	38	47	67	125	128	188	172	157	135	139	117	107	1,437
1848	69	79	124	213	175	147	98	84	104	86	61	72	60	1,372
Mean Temperature..... { 1846	65·0	60·0	64·9	62·6	70·6	66·5	61·8	60·8	62·6	61·6	64·5	60·3	59·2	63·1
1847	61·3	65·5	70·2	63·1	65·9	62·6	63·2	64·1	60·3	54·3	56·3	54·1	56·1	61·3
1848	63·0	64·6	62·5	61·6	60·0	58·2	59·0	57·7	59·7	61·2	52·3	56·7	56·7	59·5

[Feb.]

MORTALITY OF THE COUNTRY.

Quarterly Table of the Mortality in 117 of the Districts of England (including the Principal Towns), showing the Number of Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending September of the Four Years 1845-46-47-48.

* The last quarter for the London returns ended September 30, 1848.

[†] The mortality of the districts of Wandsworth and Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, is included in the above table, in each of the four years, though the deaths in Wandsworth did not appear in the Weekly Metropolitan Returns till 1844; nor those of Lewisham and Hampstead till 1847.

¹ The former district of Ashton is now divided into Ashton and Oldham, both included in the present return.

§ The former district of Leeds is now divided into Leeds and Hunslet, both included in the present return.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.

A Table of the Mortality in the Metropolis, showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes, in the Quarters ending September of the Four Years, 1845-46-47-48.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending Sept.*				CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending Sept.*			
	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.		1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
ALL CAUSES.....	10,842	12,409	13,187	13,903	III. Scrofula.....	32	84	68	86
SPECIFIED CAUSES	10,802	12,364	13,158	13,450	Tabes Mesenterica..	188	343	306	250
I. Zymotic Diseases.....	2,437	3,255	4,102	5,162	Phthisis or Consumption.....	1,558	1,784	1,581	1,634
SPORADIC DISEASES.....					Hydrocephalus	421	448	415	351
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain or variable Seal	554	492	548	524	Cephalitis.....	159	165	131	125
III. Tubercular Diseases.....	2,199	2,659	2,870	2,221	Apoplexy	266	278	276	282
IV. Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses.....	1,476	1,466	1,416	1,369	Paralysis	184	221	226	213
V. Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	371	351	369	377	Delirium Tremens..	33	44	29	33
VI. Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration	1,060	981	1,021	973	Chorea	4	1	1	3
VII. Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	899	1,002	969	858	Epilepsy.....	78	74	70	70
VIII. Diseases of the Kidneys, &c., &c.....	101	138	122	143	Tetanus	4	2	4	3
IX. Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c., &c.....	120	132	146	103	Insanity	8	25	27	16
X. Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c., &c.....	71	116	109	75	Convulsions.....	608	513	521	466
XI. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c., &c.....	14	17	23	27	Disease of Brain, &c..	132	148	131	158
XII. Malformations	28	48	54	44	V. Pericarditis	12	20	20	30
XIII. Premature Birth & Debility	221	299	298	254	Aneurism	11	10	18	19
XIV. Atrophy	233	473	481	339	Disease of Heart.....	348	321	331	323
XV. Age	569	487	540	399	VI. Laryngitis	17	25	28	36
XVI. Sudden	91	63	126	111	Bronchitis	191	271	330	357
XVII. Violence, Privation, Cold, and Intemperance	358	435	464	471	Pleurisy	28	30	35	22
					Pneumonia	600	399	409	388
I. Small Pox	76	51	320	435	Asthma	101	95	96	64
Measles	688	78	521	154	Disease of Lungs, &c..	123	111	123	106
Scarlatina.....	194	208	316	1,660	VII. Teething	217	138	163	117
Hooping Cough	385	355	238	340	Quinsay	5	14	16	14
Croup.....	75	66	62	63	Gastritis	18	28	24	24
Thrush	105	113	82	77	Enteritis	212	213	190	166
Diarrhoea	449	1,549	1,196	1,048	Peritonitis	31	56	57	62
Dysentery	43	75	143	171	Ascites	19	26	21	31
Cholera	26	197	98	153	Ulceration (of Intestines, &c.)	38	43	41	30
Influenza	8	6	6	7	Hernia	18	36	28	25
Purpura and Scurvy	11	9	22	13	Illeus	29	35	45	38
Ague	6	1	6	8	Intussusception	14	8	18	17
Remittent Fever	8	12	23	18	Stricture of the Intestine Canal	5	11	7	9
Infantile Fever†	10	9	10	8	Dis. of Stomach, &c..	93	116	102	75
Typhus	273	403	895	882	Disease of Pancreas .....	..	..	1	..
Metria, or Puerperal Fever, see Childbirth .....	..	..	..	52	Hepatitis	33	71	56	68
Rheumatical Fever, see Rheumatism .....	..	..	..	..	Jaundice	29	42	41	40
Erysipelas	56	92	126	128	Disease of Liver	135	162	158	144
Syphilis	17	28	29	25	Disease of Spleen	8	3	1	3
Noma or Canker, see Mortification	7	3	9	5	Nephritis	4	6	5	7
Hydrophobia					Nephritis (or Bright's Disease) .....	..	..	..	39
II. Haemorrhage	36	42	42	54	Ischuria	2	2	2	3
Dropsy	273	172	205	193	Diabetes	13	8	9	7
Abscess	19	14	31	21	Stone	11	9	7	9
Ulcer	6	9	20	15	Cystitis	3	7	10	8
Fistula	7	3	2	3	Stricture of Urethra	11	13	8	12
Mortification	34	34	41	39	Dis. of Kidneys, &c..	59	93	81	58
Cancer	168	199	197	189	IX. Paramenia	4	4	6	6
Gout	11	19	10	10	Ovarian Dropsey	6	13	3	12
					Childbirth, see Metria	70	80	91	57
					Dis. of Uterus, &c..	40	35	46	34
					X. Arthritis	1	..	3	..
					Rheumatism	31	62	45	46
					Disease of Joints, &c..	39	54	61	30
					XI. Carbuncle	3	1	3	6
					Phlegmon	5	7	8	..
					Disease of Skin, &c..	6	9	13	13
					XVII. Intemperance	14	29	23	15
					Privation	2	3	16	2
					Want of Breast Milk, see Privation & Atrophy .....	..	..	..	59
					Neglect .....	..	..	..	4
					Cold, see Privation .....	..	..	..	15
					Poison .....	..	..	..	31
					Burns and Scalds .....	..	..	..	36
					Hanging, &c. ....	..	..	..	116
					Fractures and Contusions	342	403	425	156
					Wounds .....	..	..	..	26
					Causes not specified	40	45	29	55

* The mortality of the district of Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, was included in the Metropolitan returns at the commencement of 1847, for the first time. Therefore the deaths for previous years are not contained in the above table. In the quarters ending September they were respectively (1840) 161, (1841) 159, (1842) 160, (1843) 188, (1844) 151, (1845) 145, (1846) 192.

† Under the head of "sudden deaths" are classed not only deaths described as sudden, of which the cause has not been ascertained or stated, but also all deaths returned by the Coroner in vague terms, such as "found dead," "natural causes," &c., &c.

‡ In the years previous to 1848, "Worms" and "Infantile Fever" were classed together. The former is now placed to diseases of digestive organs.

[Feb.

PRICES OF

Average Contract Prices of the Provisions and Fuel supplied to the Workhouses

Districts marked out by the Registrar-General, and Central Unions contained therein.	Average Weekly Cost per Head of In-door Paupers.											
	Food.	Clothing.	Food and Clothing.	Wheaten Flour per Stone.	Wheaten Bread per 4 lbs.	Meat—Pork, Beef, and Mutton per lb.	Salt Butter per lb.	Cheese per lb.	Potatoes.	s.	d.	4 0 cwt.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	d.	s.	d.	4	0 cwt.
<i>Metropolis.</i>												
East London	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	...	4 0
Holborn	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6	1	9	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	....
<i>South Eastern Counties.</i>												
Maidstone	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	....
South Stoneham	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 9 } 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	....
<i>South Midland Counties.</i>												
Northampton	3	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 7 } 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	....
Cambridge	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	....
<i>Eastern Counties.</i>												
Ipswich	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	....
<i>South Western Counties.</i>												
Devizes	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	....
Penzance	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	9	{ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ } 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ } 6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	5 0 cwt.
Bath	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	11	1	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	5	....
<i>Western Counties.</i>												
Gloucester	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 6 sack.
Wolverhampton	3	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 6 } 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 6 bag, 180 lbs.
<i>North Midland Counties.</i>												
Derby	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	9	6	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 20 lbs.
<i>North Western Counties.</i>												
Macclesfield	2	11	7	3	6	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	12 8 load.
Bolton	2	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 8 ,
Prescot	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	6	...	...	5	14	...	...	....
<i>North Eastern Counties.</i>												
Sheffield	2	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	4	6	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 0 peck.
Huddersfield	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	5	...	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	8	12 6 peck.
Sculcoates	2	11	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	....	1 9 peck.
<i>Northern Counties.</i>												
Gateshead	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0 cwt.
Kendal	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	11	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 stone.
<i>Wales.</i>												
Pembroke	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	3	6	...	{ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ } 6	10	4	0 1 lb.
St. Asaph	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	....

PROVISIONS, FUEL, &c.

of the following Unions, during the Quarter ended at Michaelmas, 1847.

										Milk per Quart.	Miscellaneous Articles.
Peas per Quart.	Oatmeal per Ib.	Candles per 12 lbs.	Yellow Soap.	Coals per Ton.	Tee per lb.	Sugar per lb.					
d. 4½ 3	d. 2½ 6	s. d. 5 9 0	s. d. 45 0 48 0	cwt. cwt.	s. d. 20 0 17 0	s. d. 3 0½ 3 4	d. 4¾ 5	d. 2¼ ...	Table Beer, 5s. Barrel. Porter, 33s. Barrel.		
5	3	6 0	52 0	cwt.	20 3	3 4	5	...			
	3	6 3	0 5½	lb.	21 6	3 3	5	...	Wood, 10s. 100 bavins. Soda, 1¼d. lb.		
	...	6 0	50 0	cwt.	16 8	3 6	5½	1¾	Rice, 30s. cwt. Soda, 9s. 6d. ewt. { Rice, 3d. lb. Salt, 2s. 6d. ewt. { Ale, 4½d. quart. Soda, 11s. ewt.		
3½	3½	6 0	46 0	cwt.	22 6	3 6	5	2¼			
3	3½	6 3	0 5½	lb.	17 11	...	...	...	Beef Suet, 60s. cwt.		
3	3½	6 3	0 5½	lb.	20 0	3 9	...	...	
3½	3	6 0	50 0	cwt.	18 5	3 4	5½	...			
2½	3	6 0	40 0	cwt.	12 0	3 3	5	...	Fish, 8s. 4d. cwt.		
3½	3	6 0	44 0	cwt.	{ 12 0 15 0 }	3 4	5½	...	Rice, 26s. cwt.		
3½	3	6 0	46 0	cwt.	9 6	4 0	5½	1¾	Bacon, 9d. lb.		
2½	2½	6 0	44 0	cwt.	8 6	4 0	5¾	...	Rice, 3½ lb. Soft Soap, 4d. lb.		
3	2½	6 0	0 4½	lb.	10 0	...	...	...
3½	2	5 6	0 5½	lb.	8 4	...	...	1			
3½	...	6 0	46 6	cwt.	8 6	...	...	1½	Treacle, 3½d. lb.		
3½	2½	6 0	0 5½	lb.	{ 7 0 4 6 }	3 8	...	2½			
3	3	6 0	0 6	lb.	7 11	...	...	1			
3½	3½	6 0	5 8	stone	16 6	...	...	1			
				chaldron.							
3½	2½	5 6	49 0	cwt.	14 6	3 10	5	...			
3½	2½	6 3	5 6	stone	15 5	3 9	5¾	0¾			
4	3½	6 3	48 0	cwt.	15 5	3 9	5¾	...	Barley Bread, 2½d. lb.		
5½	3½	7 0	0 5	lb.	....	3 6	6	0½	Indian Meal, 30s. sack. Brown Bread, 2d. lb.		

[Feb.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
Compiled from the Weekly Tables furnished to the Registar-General by the Astronomer Royal.

1849. Weeks ending	Phases of the Moon.	THERMOMETERS.										WIND.													
		Mean.	Dew Point.	Self-Registering- Thermometer read at 9 o'clock.	Highest in Sun.	Lowest on the Grass.	Mean of 7 observations.	Mean of 7 observations.	General Direction.	Pressure in lbs. on the square foot.	Mean for the week.	Greater pressure in the week.	Mean amount of horizontal movement of the air in each week.	Mean in inches [$\frac{7}{10}$ days].	Details of all causes, exclusive of Violent and sudden Deaths.	* Deaths at Three Aces, exclusive of Violent and sudden Deaths.	Violent and sudden Deaths.	Details of all causes, exclusive of Violent and sudden Deaths.							
July	8 1st qr., July 3rd..	54.6	100.9	86.6	33.0	45.1	64.6	63.1	8.4 15.1	3.3	+ 1.5	Variable	7.5 0.3	340	6.8 0.16	522	289	151	963						
"	15 " 16th..	55.2	103.8	90.9	32.5	40.8	66.6	65.4	9.4 15.1	1.5	+ 3.4	Variable	4.8 0.1	567	4.9 0.40	483	278	139	910						
"	22 Full, ... 16th..	53.8	96.0	87.5	30.5	40.9	67.9	67.0	8.7 16.3	2.9	+ 1.8	S.S.W.	9.0 0.7	1320	5.8 0.41	602	304	159	1065						
"	29 Last qr., 23rd..	55.6	101.3	84.8	46.0	50.0	65.5	64.8	6.0 12.3	1.8	+ 0.2	S.W.	5.0 0.7	1135	8.2 0.75	691	290	186	1168						
August	5 New, ... 30th..	53.4	91.8	84.6	42.0	48.2	65.3	64.4	6.6 12.4	2.7	- 1.4	S.S.W.	5.5 0.4	1570	8.5 1.34	599	274	151	1025						
"	12 1st qr., Aug. 7th..	52.0	88.0	82.0	38.2	51.7	62.6	62.6	6.6 13.0	2.0	- 3.2	S.S.W.	4.0 0.2	320	6.6 1.12	533	299	148	1042						
"	19 Full, ... 14th..	59.7	103.0	94.8	51.8	58.2	64.6	65.0	85.8	37.0	44.9	Variable	2.0 0.0	725	9.4 0.91	530	282	166	994						
"	26 Last qr., 21st..	54.6	76.8	64.6	46.6	51.8	57.7	50.4	88.7	82.5	33.5	41.6	60.4	7.3 12.5	3.3	- 2.5	s.s.w.w.s.w.	8.5 0.4	480	6.2 0.66	466	285	165	923	
Sept.	2 New, ... 28th..	52.9	93.6	74.5	44.5	58.5	52.5	51.6	59.7	53.7	86.0	37.8	46.5	61.4	6.0 12.4	1.7	- 0.5	Variable	4.0 0.2	..	6.7 0.91	490	305	147	942
"	9 1st qr., Sept. 3rd..	52.0	88.1	73.6	46.3	71.1	51.0	52.0	61.2	62.7	61.8	4.2 8.6	1.1	- 2.6	s.s.w.w.s.w.	2.5 0.1	+ 165	4.9 0.07	518	302	179	1000			
"	16 Full, ... 13th..	50.0	89.2	68.5	33.2	63.3	42.1	22.3	44.5	53.6	63.0	45.6	63.0	62.4	7.5 13.3	1	+ 2.3	S.S.W.	3.5 0.1	490	4.8 0.35	475	285	135	885
"	23 Last qr., 16th..	51.5	89.0	80.5	35.6	70.3	41.0	29.3	56.7	51.5	99.1	87.6	24.5	31.6	58.2	57.2	5.2 12.6	0.4	+ 0.4	Generally Calm.	3.9 0.15	526	299	179	1007
"	30 New, ... 27th..	54.3	9.9	36.7	54.3	88.4	70.0	44.5	47.7	57.8	57.8	2.4	5.2	1.2	+ 3.9	0.9 0.0	837	9.2 1.89	541	352	174	1057			
Mean. Highest, or Lowest of the 13 weeks.		Mean of 42 results.										Mean of 7 observations weekly.							Mean weekly, deduced from 74 days.						
Mean. Highest, or Lowest of the 13 weeks.		Mean of 7 observations weekly.										Mean of 7 observations weekly.													
Mean. Highest, or Lowest of the 13 weeks.		Mean of 7 observations weekly.										Mean of 7 observations weekly.													
Mean. Highest, or Lowest of the 13 weeks.		Mean of 7 observations weekly.										Mean of 7 observations weekly.													

* Deaths enumerated under the heads "violent" and "sudden," chiefly consists of cases returned by the Coroner, many of which are registered, not when they occur, but at uncertain periods; and they are therefore excluded from this comparison of weeks.

† The values for the last 3 weeks have been inferred from the lowest readings during these 3 weeks.

‡ Sum of movement, 2 days in each week.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER DURING THE QUARTER ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30th, 1848.

By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

With the exception of a few days in July, and the period between the 9th and 23rd of September, the weather during the quarter ending September 30, 1848, was wet, with very little sunshine. The month of August was extremely wet, and in many places the falls of rain, both in July and September, were unusually great. So much rain falling in a period immediately following the previous bad weather, renders the season and the year very remarkable. On July 1, the mean temperature of the air was $8^{\circ}4$ below the average value of the same day in the seven preceding years, and on the 6th it was $12^{\circ}2$ in excess above the average; on the former day the mean temperature was $46^{\circ}7$, and on the latter day it was $74^{\circ}0$. On the 9th, it was 3° below the average, and on the 14th it was $9^{\circ}4$ above the average; and on the 15th it was again below the average. These changes were great and abrupt. From July 11 to September 19 the temperature of the air was almost always below the average value, and particularly so between the 11th and 15th of September; on the 12th, the departure from the average was $12^{\circ}6$. From the 20th of September to the end of the quarter the temperature of the air ranged somewhat above the average value. The hottest day in this year was July 6, and this day was the hottest all over the country. On an average of seven years, the hottest day is July 5.

Large and continuous Falls of Rain.—In July, at Greenwich, rain fell to the depth of $0^{\circ}3$ inch on the 15th, 23rd, and 31st. On the 14th, at Latimer Rectory, rain to the depth of half an inch fell in half an hour. In August rain was falling more or less at every part of the country on every day. At Greenwich, the amount collected exceeded $0^{\circ}3$ inch on the 1st, 3rd, 8th, 10th, and 21st; and the falls exceeded $0^{\circ}7$ inch on the 14th and 31st. On the 14th a large fall occurred at all places. In September, on the 24th at Thwaite, between 4h. A.M. and 9h. A.M., rain fell to the depth of $2^{\circ}12$ inches, a greater fall within the same interval of time than has occurred at Thwaite within the preceding 40 years; and on this day at Leeds, the fall within nine hours was 2 inches. On the 28th, 29th, and 30th days, rain was falling almost continuously over all parts of the country. At Cardington the fall within 60 hours was $2^{\circ}6$ inches. At Leicester, the amount within 72 hours was $2^{\circ}25$ inches, and this was the amount which fell on these days at most places. This fall, extending over so large a portion of the country, is most unusual.

The approximate mean monthly values of the several subjects of research are shown in the subjoined tables; but, as they have not been corrected for diurnal variation corresponding to the time or times at which the observations have been made, the values generally are not in a state for comparison with each other. This remark does not apply to the approximate mean monthly temperatures of the air, because the same correction is applicable at all places.

The mean monthly temperatures of the places in Cornwall and Devonshire, in these three months, are about the same values as those of other places; but the extremes of daily and monthly temperatures are much less than elsewhere.

The great prevalence of rain during the quarter, together with the very short periods of sunshine, has harassed the farmer in gathering in the crops. The month of July was about its usual character, but the constant rain in August impeded the farmer in his operations, and in many of the southern counties injured the crops considerably, causing the corn to sprout, and seed-leaves to appear of fully an inch in length by the middle of August; the greater coldness of the northern counties prevented the sprouting of the corn, but it otherwise was seriously injured. Between the 9th and 23rd of September the weather was generally fine, and this period was the only good interval of time for harvest work during the quarter, and the wheat gathered within this time was in good condition. The heavy falls of rain at the end of this month flooded many parts of the country, and the roads in some places were deeply trenched.

Sheep stock has not been healthy; the deaths among the lambs have been very numerous, even in the driest districts.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

The mean of the numbers in the first column is 29°541 inches, and this value may be considered as that of the pressure of dry air for England during the quarter ending 1848, Sept. 30. The differences between this number and the separate results contained in the first column, show the probable sums of the errors of observation and reduction, the latter arising partly from erroneously assumed altitudes, and partly in consequence of the index-errors of the instruments not having been determined. In most cases, however, the sums of these errors are small.

The mean of the numbers in the second column, for those places situated in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire, is 58°1; for those places situated south of latitude 52°, including Chichester and Hartwell, is 57°8; for those places situated between the latitudes of 52° and 53°, including Saffron Walden and Highfield House, was 56°8; for those places situated between the latitudes 53° and 54°, including Liverpool and Whitehaven, but not Stonyhurst, whose mean temperature, from its greater elevation, is lower than that due to its latitude alone, was 56°2; and for Durham and Newcastle was 55°8; this value, however, is somewhat too high for the former place and too low for the latter, on account of the difference of elevation of those places. These values may be considered as those of the mean temperatures of the air for those different parallels of latitude during the quarter ending 1848, Sept. 30.

The average daily range of the temperature of the air in Cornwall and Devonshire was 14°2; at Liverpool and Whitehaven was 10°2; south of latitude 52° was 19°5; between the latitudes of 52° and 53° was 15°8; between the latitudes of 53° and 54° was 15°9; and of Durham and Newcastle, was 14°4.

The greatest mean daily ranges of the temperature of the air took place at Hartwell, Latimer, Aylesbury, and Leicester respectively; and the least occurred at Liverpool, Whitehaven, Torquay, and Truro respectively.

The highest thermometer readings in air during the quarter were 95° at Leicester, 90° at Wakefield, and 89° at Hartwell; but it seems highly probable that these readings are greater than the temperature of the air really reached. The reading 88° seems to be confirmed, and this value may be considered as the highest during the quarter. The lowest values of the thermometer readings in air were 29° at Hartwell, 31° at Latimer and Cardington. The extreme range of temperature of the air during the quarter was therefore about 59°.

The average quarterly range of the reading of the thermometer in air in Cornwall and Devonshire was 33°2; at Liverpool and Whitehaven was 32°5; and the mean of the numbers at all the other places is 49°2. The highest and lowest readings at Stone, and all depending upon them, are evidently erroneous.

From the numbers in this quarter, as well as those of preceding quarters, it appears that the Vale of Aylesbury is subject to greater extremes of temperature than any other part of the country of equal extent.

The great mass of air has passed from the S.W. in all places except Liverpool and Whitehaven, at both of which places it seems to have passed from the N.W. By reference to the Monthly Table it will be seen that this was particularly the case in July and August, but in September the direction of the wind was frequently from the E., and its compounds.

From the numbers in the ninth column the distribution of cloud seems to have been nearly the same in amount at most places, and such as to have covered about three-fifths of the whole sky.

The fall of rain during the quarter has greatly exceeded the average amount for the season, and this was particularly the case in the month of August. The places at which rain has fallen on the greatest number of days were Stonyhurst, Greenwich, Beckington, Leeds, Highfield House, Helston, and Wakefield, and the average number at those places was 59; and the places at which rain fell on the least number of days are those situated near the Eastern coast. The places at which the largest falls have taken place were Stonyhurst, Hereford, Beckington, Leeds, and Torquay. The places where the falls have been the least in amount are Durham, Newcastle, Safron Walden, Walworth, Stone, and Norwich. The amount at Stone being so much less than the fall at adjacent places, seems to be strange; and this was the case in the preceding quarter: in consequence of which the Rev. J. B. Reade, on August 17, wrote to me, stating that "There have been many electrical clouds giving copious showers around us, especially on the Chiltern Hills, and in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury, while we were in sunshine. This was particularly the case yesterday afternoon."

The numbers in columns 12 to 16 show the mean values of the hygrometrical results at every station; from which we find, that

The mean weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air for England (excepting Cornwall and Devonshire) in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, was 4·5 grains.

The mean additional weight required to saturate a cubic foot of air in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, was 1·0 grain.

The mean degree of humidity (complete saturation = 1), in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, was 0·815.

The mean amount of vapour mixed with the air would have produced water, if all had been precipitated at one time on the surface of the earth, to the depth of 5·5 inches, in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848.

The mean weight of a cubic foot of air at the level of the sea, under the mean pressure, temperature, and humidity, in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, was 529·3 grains.

And these values for Cornwall and Devonshire were 4·8 grains; 0·9 grain; 0·843; 6·0 inches; and 530 grains respectively.

REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ending 5th January, 1848 and 1849; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.—(Continued from page 377, vol. xi.)

Sources of Revenue.	Years ending 5th January.			
	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs.....	£ 18,015,298	£ 18,929,360	£ 914,062	£
Excise	11,730,746	12,832,140	1,101,394	....
Stamps	6,959,546	6,110,848	....	848,698
Taxes.....	4,334,561	4,314,704	....	19,857
Property Tax	5,450,801	5,347,365	....	103,436
Post Office.....	864,000	776,000	....	88,000
Crown Lands.....	77,000	81,000	4,000	....
Miscellaneous	184,926	101,166	....	83,760
Total Ordinary Revenue	47,616,878	48,492,583	2,019,456	1,143,751
China Money .....	....	539,305	539,305	....
Imprest and other Moneys .	216,642	485,384	268,742	....
Repayments of Advances....	564,046	414,251	....	149,795
Total Income.....	48,397,566	49,931,523	2,827,503	1,293,546
Deduct Decrease			1,293,546	
Increase on the Year			1,533,957	
Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ending 5th January.			
	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£ 4,111,862	£ 4,682,395	£ 570,533	£
Excise	3,246,883	3,253,162	6,279	....
Stamps	1,564,855	1,472,598	....	92,257
Taxes	1,914,783	1,921,013	6,230	....
Property Tax.....	462,567	424,434	....	38,133
Post Office.....	208,000	198,000	....	10,000
Crown Lands.....	40,000	30,000	....	10,000
Miscellaneous	11,746	21,709	9,963	....
Total Ordinary Revenue	11,560,696	12,003,311	593,005	150,390
China Money .....	....	84,284	84,284	....
Imprest and other Moneys .	30,614	123,895	93,281	....
Repayments of Advances....	74,048	140,695	66,647	....
Total Income.....	11,665,358	12,352,185	837,217	150,390
Deduct Decrease			150,390	
Increase on the Quarter			686,827	

Consolidated Fund Operations.—The total income brought to this account in the quarter ending 5th January, 1849, was 12,361,161*l.* The total charge upon it was 7,044,953*l.*, leaving a surplus of 5,316,208*l.* The amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ending 10th October, 1848, and paid off out of the growing produce of that fund for the quarter ending 5th January, 1849, was 1,562,007*l.*

The surplus of Revenue, after providing for the charges on the Consolidated Fund, and the payment of Supply Services in the quarter ending 5th January, 1849, was 560,543*l.*

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Last Quarter of 1848; together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter.—(Continued from p. 378, vol. xi.)

Returns received at the Corn Office, 1848.		Wheat.		Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
		Weekly Average	Aggregate Average of Six Weeks regulating Duty.	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average
Weeks ending 1848.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
October	7	52 5	53 11	32 6	20 8	32 1	35 3	38 0
	14	51 11	53 4	32 0	20 8	30 4	35 2	39 2
	21	51 7	52 5	32 3	19 11	32 4	35 9	39 7
	28	51 0	52 0	32 7	20 4	28 9	37 3	40 1
November	4	51 2	51 10	32 10	20 7	31 1	37 1	39 7
	11	52 0	51 8	33 7	20 10	30 5	37 2	40 2
	18	52 3	51 8	34 1	20 5	30 10	38 1	40 6
	25	51 6	51 7	33 2	20 2	30 10	36 10	40 6
December	2	50 3	51 4	32 0	19 11	31 2	36 2	40 9
	9	48 9	51 0	31 4	19 5	28 5	35 7	39 3
	16	47 6	50 4	31 4	18 11	29 8	34 3	38 1
	23	47 6	49 7	31 4	18 4	29 1	33 7	37 10
	30	46 10	48 9	31 3	18 0	28 6	33 11	35 9
Average of } the Quarter	.....	50 4	..	32 3	19 10	30 3	35 10	39 2

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour imported in each of the Months ending 10th October, 5th November, and 5th December, 1848; the Quantities Entered for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Warehouse at the close of them.—(Continued from p. 378, vol. xi.)

WHEAT.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1848									
10th Oct.	485,266	4	485,270	508,652	2	508,654	212,907	2	212,909
5th Nov.	392,939	..	392,939	506,720	..	506,720	95,821	1	95,822
5th Dec.	195,572	16,786	212,358	89,170	16,760	105,930	196,103	28	196,131

WHEAT-FLOUR.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1848									
10th Oct.	148,511	45,028	193,539	134,532	47,042	181,574	35,698	222	35,920
5th Nov.	190,260	38,693	228,953	212,269	38,913	251,182	12,697	2	12,699
5th Dec.	139,025	122,378	261,403	68,123	121,987	190,110	82,597	383	82,980

CURRENCY.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act of the 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the Weeks ending on Saturday, the 14th October, the 11th November, and the 9th December, 1848.—(Continued from p. 379, vol. xi.)

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	Weeks ending		
	14th Oct., 1848.	11th Nov., 1848.	9th Dec., 1848.
	£	£	£
Notes issued	26,739,165	26,961,205	27,733,735
Government Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	12,229,256	12,453,296	13,225,826
Silver Bullion.....	509,909	507,909	507,909
Total.....	26,739,165	26,961,205	27,733,735

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	8,382,646	8,418,745	8,374,951
Public Deposits	4,297,385	4,088,270	7,061,202
Other Deposits	10,674,983	10,648,047	9,567,966
Seven Day and other Bills	1,064,707	1,041,621	1,002,726
Total.....	33,972,721	33,699,683	35,559,145
Government Securities, including } Dead Weight Annuities	13,845,012	13,829,012	13,829,012
Other Securities	11,202,250	10,758,237	10,668,558
Notes	8,405,405	8,894,875	10,771,720
Gold and Silver Coin	520,054	717,559	789,855
Total.....	33,972,721	33,699,683	35,559,145

COUNTRY BANKS.

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes of Country Banks, which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or Classes of Banks by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, during the weeks ending 12th August, 9th September, and 7th October, 1848.—(Continued from p. 379, vol. xi.)

Banks.	12th August, 1848.	9th September, 1848.	7th October, 1848.
England—Private Banks	3,520,000	3,485,819	3,681,594
Joint Stock Banks	2,479,951	2,471,965	2,666,749
Scotland—Chartered, Private, and } Joint Stock Banks.....	3,035,903	3,021,307	3,136,516
Ireland—Bank of Ireland.....	2,639,000	2,583,825	2,679,550
Private and Joint Stock } Banks.....	1,674,304	1,681,455	1,826,871
Total.....	18,349,248	18,243,871	18,991,280

[Feb. 1849.]

BANKRUPTCY.

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales, gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ending 30th December, 1848; showing the Counties and Branches of Industry in which they have occurred.—(Continued from p. 380, vol. xi.)

COUNTIES.	October.	November.	December.	TRADES.			October.	November.	December.
Metropolis.....	21	45	25	<i>Agriculture and connected Trades.</i>					
—				Farmers			4	2	2
Bedford .....	..	..	1	Agricultural Implement	}		..	..	..
Berks	2	..	..	Makers, &c. ....	}		..	..	..
Bucks.....	..	1	..	Corn Factors			1	3	3
Cambridge .....	..	..	1	Millers and Maisters			3	7	2
Cheshire	2	5	1	Hop Merchants .....			..	..	1
Cornwall	1	3	..	Brewers			1	3	1
Cumberland .....	..	..	..	Horse and Cattle Dealers, and	}		1	2	1
Derby	2	2	..	Woolstaplers .....	}		..	..	..
Devon	2	2	4	<i>Mining and connected Trades.</i>					
Dorset	1	1	2	Mining Firms .....			..	..	..
Durham.....	..	1	1	Blasting Works .....			..	..	..
Essex.....	1	2	4	<i>Manufactures.</i>					
Gloucester.....	..	4	3	Woollen Manufacturers			3	1	1
Hants.....	1	7	2	Cotton ,,,			4	1	3
Hereford	2	1	..	Linen ,,, .....			..	..	..
Hertford .....	..	3	2	Silk ,,, .....			..	..	..
Huntingdon .....	..	..	..	Printers and Dyers			2	3	..
Kent	2	5	2	Lace Manufacturers .....			..	..	..
Lancashire.....	26	20	14	Hosiery ,,, .....			..	..	..
Leicester	1	..	..	Hardware ,,,			4	12	3
Lincoln .....	..	..	1	Earthenware ,,, .....			..	..	..
Middlesex (exclusive of the Metropolis) }	..	2	1	Glass ,,, .....			..	..	1
Monmouth.....	..	3	2	Paper ,,,			1	1	2
Norfolk	2	3	..	Builders			9	15	12
Northampton.....	1	1	..	Miscellaneous Manufacturers....			10	10	10
Northumberland	2	..	1	<i>Commerce.</i>					
Nottingham .....	..	1	1	Bankers and Merchants			5	9	13
Oxford .....	..	..	1	Shipowners, Warehousemen,	}		..	..	..
Rutland .....	..	..	2	Brokers, and Wholesale	}		6	14	5
Salop .....	..	3	1	Dealers generally .....	}		..	..	..
Somerset (including Bristol) }	1	4	5	<i>Retail and Handicraft Trades.</i>					
Stafford	1	8	4	Bakers			1	3	4
Suffolk	1	1	1	Butchers .....			..	1	2
Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis) }	3	2	3	Corn and Hay Dealers .....			..	..	..
Sussex	3	1	2	Innkeepers and Victuallers....			8	11	6
Warwick	1	9	4	Wine and Spirit Merchants .....			..	1	2
Westmoreland .....	..	..	..	Dealers in Grocery, Drugs,	}		6	16	9
Wilts .....	..	1	1	and Spices .....	}		..	..	..
Worcester	2	2	1	Makers of, and Dealers in,	}		3	19	8
York (East Riding)	1	5	..	Clothing .....	}		..	..	..
, (North Riding) .....	..	2	4	Makers of, and Dealers in,	}		1	3	1
, (West Riding)	5	8	4	Furniture	}		..	3	3
Wales	2	5	1	Coach Builders			16	21	8
Total	89	163	102	Total.....			89	163	102